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**THE
HEALTH OF
WORSBROUGH**

1969



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WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL (YORKS.)

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1969

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WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1969

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor J. H. Gaunt

Chairman of the Health Committee:

Councillor R. Atkinson B.E.M., J.P.

Committee:

Councillors J. Bland, E. Denton, A. O. Elmhirst,
J. H. Gaunt, Mrs. A. Mallison J.P., M. G. Manley,
B. Milner, L. Shepherd, W. Smith J.P., C. Sutton J.P.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Post Vacant since 1966.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. DOVE, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

Additional Public Health Inspector

G. W. AMES, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
M.R.I.P.H.H.,
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods
Diploma for Smoke Inspectors - R.S.H.

WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33 Queens Road,
BARNSELEY

October, 1970.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1969

To the Chairman and Members of the
WORSBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Mallison and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my fourth Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1969.

The population of your district, according to the Registrar General's estimate, showed a very slight fall during the year, although the adjusted birth rate increased slightly but remained less than the comparable National Figure. The adjusted death rate was slightly less than that of the previous year and once again the most important causes of death were heart and circulatory disease, respiratory disease and cancer. Respiratory disease has many causes and is known to be aggravated by occupational factors, cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution. In Worsbrough, the pollution of the atmosphere is always obvious and the main contributor is smoke from domestic chimneys which resists disposal in the natural valley in which most of the district lies. I would strongly advise the Council to pursue a policy of domestic smoke control as soon as possible, bearing in mind the difficulty caused by shortages of "smokeless" fuel in recent months.

The remaining vital statistics of the area were adversely influenced by the occurrence during the year of five infant deaths and nine stillbirths.

Four babies died in the early neo-natal period and of these two were of premature weight. Congenital malformation was the recorded cause of death in two infants. The infant mortality rate, stillbirth rate and peri-natal rate are, therefore, higher than the comparable County and National Figures.

During the year there was a substantial decrease in the incidence of notifiable infectious disease, this was mainly due to the reduced incidence of notified measles. The immunisation campaign against this disease which was started in 1969 may have been a factor in the fall of notifications in respect of this disease. It is pleasing to record only one case of food poisoning for your district during the year.

I would like to once again express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support, encouragement and understanding during the year. I have at all times enjoyed working with your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. Dove, and the staff of the Public Health Department. I have also received every possible assistance from your Clerk, Mr. H. Hand, your Surveyor, Mr. J. Shepherd, and your Housing Manager, Mr. S. Swallow.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the Divisional Administration Officer, Mr. L. S. Wrigg, and the staff of the Divisional Health Office for their help in preparing this report and for their hard work and loyal support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. ODDY

Medical Officer of Health

URBAN DISTRICT OF WORSBROUGH

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	3,420 acres
Population (Census 1961)	14,950
Registrar General's estimate of population 1969	16,310
No. of inhabited houses according to rate book at 31st December, 1969		5,170
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1969	..	£397,647
Nett product of a Penny Rate	..	£1,607 18s 10d

The coal industry is the largest employer of male labour in the district. In addition, a chemical works for the manufacture of gas, hard coke and chemical by-products operates in the district. The textile industry is the chief source of female labour in the district, worsted weaving and burling and mending are carried out at a small factory. There is also a factory concerned with the manufacture of lead storage batteries.

The principal employers of female labour, Messrs. N. Corah (St. Margaret) Ltd., are engaged in the manufacture of knitwear. In addition, a small factory engaged in the manufacture of and the wrapping of towels provides a small contribution to the industrial life of the district.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1969 was 16,310, as compared with 16,400 at mid 1968. The excess of births over deaths or the natural increase of population was 82, compared with 66 in the previous year.

Live Births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	122	108	230
Illegitimate	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>
TOTALS			<u>130</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>247</u>

The number of live births registered was 4 more than in 1968. The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for the year, which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 14.1 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 13.8 in 1968 and with 16.3 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

Illegitimate births represented 7.4% as compared with 6.6% in the previous year.

Stillbirths

Nine stillbirths occurred in Worsbrough during the year, 7 more than in the previous year. This represents a stillbirth rate of 35.2 per 1,000 total births as compared with 8.2 in 1968, and with 13.2 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales.

Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 12.3 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 12.5 last year. There were 165 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, 12 less than in the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory disease, respiratory diseases and cancer.

Statistics relating to death rates and the causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics.

Infant Mortality and Peri-natal Mortality

There were 5 infant deaths during the year, compared with 2 in the previous year. Four deaths occurred in the neo-natal period.

The total infant mortality rate for 1969 was 20.2 per 1,000, compared with 8.3 per 1,000 for the previous year and with 18.1 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants during the year.

The peri-natal mortality rate for your district takes into account the stillbirth figures and those deaths occurring in the first week of life, and in 1969 this figure was 46.9, compared with 16.3 in the previous year and with 17.2 for the Administrative County. The comparable figure for England and Wales for the year was 23.4.

I give below the record for your district in respect of peri-natal mortality for the past ten years.

Year	Live Births	Still-Births	Deaths in first week of life	Peri-natal Mortality
1960	241	2	1	12.3
1961	254	7	2	34.5
1962	274	7	3	35.6
1963	260	2	4	22.0
1964	271	7	4	39.6
1965	314	5	4	28.2
1966	290	5	5	33.9
1967	308	6	8	44.6
1968	243	2	2	16.3
1969	247	9	3	46.9

Infant Mortality

The analysis of the deaths of infants under one year of age in your district is given below:

Birth Weight	Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Place of death
3 lbs. 2 ozs	M	1 day	Prematurity Atalectasis	St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley
8 lbs. 2 ozs	F	1 week	Congenital heart disease	St. Helen Hospital
5 lbs. 3 ozs	M	13 hrs.	Prematurity Respiratory distress Atalectasis	St. Helen Hospital
5 lbs. 9 ozs	F	2 mins.	Anencephaly	St. Helen Hospital
6 lbs. 10 ozs	M	6 mths.	Septicaemia (Meningococcal)	St. Helen Hospital

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that no deaths occurred from this cause during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											M	F
Tuberculosis of respiratory system								1	2		2	1
Meningococcal infection	1										1	-
Malignant Neoplasm- stomach							1	1		2	3	1

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											M	F
Malignant Neoplasm - intestine								2	3	2	3	4
Malignant Neoplasm - lung, bronchus								3	1	1	5	-
Malignant Neoplasm - breast									1	1	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm - uterus								1			-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - prostate									1		1	-
Other malignant Neo- plasms, etc.						2		1	1		2	2
Benign and unspeci- fied Neoplasms				1							1	-
Diabetes Mellitus									1	1	-	2
Anaemias				1							-	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease							2	2	1		1	4
Hypertensive disease						1		1		1	1	2
Ischaemic heart disease					1	1	2	2	17	15	24	14
Other forms of heart disease						1			1	9	5	6
Cerebrovascular disease								1	4	9	8	6
Other diseases of circulatory system								1	2	8	3	8
Influenza			1	1					1	1	3	1

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											M	F
Pneumonia							2		2	2	2	
Bronchitis and Emphysema						1		4	8	5	13	
Other diseases of respiratory system					1				1		1	
Cirrhosis of liver									2		1	
Other diseases of digestive system						1			2	2	2	
Diseases of musculo- skeletal system									1		-	
Congenital anomalies	2										-	
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	2										2	
Symptoms and ill- defined conditions										6	2	
Suicide and self- inflicted injuries								1			1	
All other external causes								1	1		1	1
TOTALS	5	-	1	3	2	7	7	22	53	65	88	77

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1969

	Worsbrough Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	15.1	16.8	16.9	16.3
Adjusted	14.1	17.2	17.1	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	10.1	12.3	11.6	11.9
Adjusted	12.3	12.9	12.6	
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.02
Other	-	0.01	0.01	0.02
All forms	0.18	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.31	0.52	0.49	0.61
Cancer of Uterus ..	0.06	0.08	0.08	not available
Cancer - all forms ..	1.47	2.22	2.10	2.35
Cerebro-vascular disease	0.86	1.83	1.70	not available
Circulatory disease excluding cerebro- vascular disease ..	4.17	4.67	4.39	not available
Respiratory disease	1.84	1.81	1.69	not available
Maternal Mortality	-	0.19	0.20	0.19
Infant Mortality ..	20.2	19.3	18.9	18.1
Stillbirths	35.2	13.8	13.5	13.2
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	46.9	24.5	23.7	23.4

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council, but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No.25 of the West Riding County Council. The Chief Public Health Inspector and one additional Inspector are employed by the Council.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board are given below:

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. The Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley
(Geriatric).

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for this service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

1. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Chapeltown Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
3. Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, Church Street, Barnsley.

Details of sessions are as follows:

Tuesday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Wednesday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Thursday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Friday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Worsbrough patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address: Special Treatment Centre, Queens Road, BARNSELY.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Doncaster and Rotherham, and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Clinic Facilities

A County Infant Welfare Clinic is held at the Clinic, Oakdale, Worsbrough Bridge, on Monday afternoons and at Birdwell on Tuesday afternoons and on Thursday afternoons at Blacker Hill. A doctor is in attendance at all clinics.

General Practitioner Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics are held weekly at the Worsbrough Clinic in Oakdale. The domiciliary midwives attend the ante-natal clinics and see cases in conjunction with the practitioner. A health visitor is in attendance at each of the general practitioner child welfare clinic sessions. Food sales are now held on Thursday afternoons at the Oakdale Clinic.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at Hoyland, Telephone No. Barnsley 742112.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

68 cases of infectious diseases occurred during 1969, compared with 275 in the previous year.

Notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1969

	<u>Total cases notified</u>
Scarlet fever	8
Measles (excluding German Measles)	53
Whooping Cough	6
Food Poisoning	1
	<hr/>
Total	68
	<hr/>

Notifications received in respect of the notifiable infectious diseases were considerably less than in the previous year, this being principally due to the decrease in the number of cases of Measles in the district. In fact, 53 cases were notified compared with 255 cases in the previous year.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year, but notifications were received in respect of 6 cases of Whooping Cough, compared with 2 in the previous year.

Infectious Jaundice

During the year no notifications of the disease were reported, compared with 2 in 1968.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis was reported during the year.

Tuberculosis

3 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year. 3 deaths from the disease were reported during the year. The notified cases were males, aged 58 years and 61 years respectively and a female, aged 44 years.

Thorough follow-up and examination of contacts was performed to eliminate any possible spread of infection. Free vaccination of all susceptible children entering the High School with B.C.G. vaccine is offered during the Spring of each year and I would ask all parents to take advantage of the scheme whereby the children are given good protection against this serious disease. Information showing the record of cases and the mortality from Tuberculosis is given in the following table.

TUBERCULOSIS - Record of Cases during 1969

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1969	31	20	2	3
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	2	1	-	-
No. of cases restored to Register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	-	1	-	-
No. removed to other districts	1	-	1	-
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	-	-	-	-
No. died from Tuberculosis	2	1	-	-

	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. died from other causes	1	-	-	-
TOTALS AT END OF 1969	29	21	1	3

TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality in 1969

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-

SECTION IV

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

for the year 1969

Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

I beg to present my twenty sixth contribution to the annual report on the health of Worsbrough.

The Council have still not seen fit to declare any smoke control areas. As an officer concerned with the health of the people, I cannot pretend to be happy with this situation, but a Council of course has always the final decision. No one can deny that clean air is better than polluted air and I hope that a decision to go ahead with domestic smoke control will eventually be taken, as is happening with many of our neighbours.

It is pleasing to record my appreciation to Councillor Atkinson, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, and also to the members of the Council for their support.

My thanks are also due to Dr. Oddy, the Medical Officer of Health for his continued co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

LYNDON DOVE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WATER SUPPLY

The town's water supply is provided by the Barnsley Corporation under the terms of the Barnsley Water Order 1961. The Council has a representative on the Committee.

The supply has been both plentiful and wholesome during the year, and there are no houses in the area without a piped supply.

The following is a typical result of a chemical analysis of the water made during the year.

Physical Characteristics

Colour	5 H.U.
Turbidity	Nil

Chemical Examination

Parts per million

pH value	8.7
Free CO ₂	Nil
Total hardness	53 CaCO ₃
Permanent hardness	31 CaCO ₃
Total residual chlorine	0.14
Free residual chlorine	0.10
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours @ 80°F	Nil

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There were two conversions to water closets during the year.

The approximate number of sanitary conveniences in the district is given below:-

Water closets	5,321
Waste water closets	10
Privies	11

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Street sweeping, snow removal, street gully emptying and maintenance of public conveniences are the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor. I am responsible for the collection and disposal of house refuse.

For this purpose, the Council have two collection vehicles which are adequate for the job.

One is a 14 cu. yd. S. & D fore and aft tipper (January 1963) and the other an 18 cu. yd. Karrier Gamecock dual tipper (March 1968.)

A refuse collection service never seems to run smoothly for long, each season seems to bring forth its own particular problem. Each January we have the Christmas aftermath of extra fires and extra paper, in February the work was seriously impeded by heavy snowfalls, in March we had five of the eleven men off with sickness, but as usual were helped out by the Highways Department, in April we had two broken rear springs. In September we had serious mechanical trouble with the Perkins engine in the Karrier, and even more serious engine trouble with the same vehicle in November.

Despite all these setbacks we still managed to give our usual weekly service except during the heavy snowfalls.

Dealing particularly with the engine trouble; we had noticed that the oil consumption on this lorry was rising and as it was still under a three year guarantee, for which we paid extra when we bought the vehicle, the engine was taken down and two cylinders were found to be badly worn. These were relined and new pistons fitted. Work was not affected, thanks to the co-operation of Barnsley Corporation who loaned us a collection vehicle for the necessary two days.

Unfortunately, this was not the end of our troubles and in October we found that the oil consumption on the engine mentioned above, had again shot up. The engine was dismantled and after inspections by both Perkins' and Karrier's engineers it was decided to replace it under guarantee. We were fortunate because this three year guarantee had only six weeks to run. We had unbelievable difficulty and delay in getting the new engine so much so that I finally wrote to the President of the Board of Trade (our own local Member of Parliament) which seemed to do the trick, because it was delivered within three or four days of my letter to him. In the meantime Barnsley Corporation had again come to our rescue by loaning us a vehicle for just over four weeks, and again the public were not inconvenienced in the slightest. Here it should be recorded that we received the full co-operation of the men, who agreed to begin work each day at mid-day when the Barnsley Corporation vehicle became available, and were often working in the dark by the end of their shift.

This they did without complaint or extra remuneration.

As recorded last year, we began to use polyethylene plastic dustbins instead of galvanised ones and at the end of that year these represented 2% of the total number of bins in the district. These have continued to be a success and they now represent 6.3% of the total. This does not seem a very big percentage, but it must be remembered that it can only increase mainly by the replacement of worn-out galvanised bins.

The number of men engaged on refuse collection is eleven, including the foreman and two drivers.

We have in operation a combined bonus and daily task scheme and there is no doubt that it is this which has given the men the right incentive to do the job as well as they do.

During the year the Council considered the cases of two of the refuse collectors who had had a great deal of time off through sickness over the past year or two and were over sixty years of age. They agreed to ask them to go before an independent doctor for a medical examination. The men agreed also and the result of this was that they both decided to retire, which was undoubtedly the wisest thing to do in their own interest as there is no doubt that they were genuinely ill.

We did have a 'near strike' situation in October when the collectors put in a demand for an extra pound in wages a week for collecting the extra paper which had arisen at premises throughout the area since the bin bonus scheme was introduced. I met them together with their local secretary and the Chairman of the Committee and they altered their demand to the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week. I recommended to the Council that they be paid $3/4d$ per week which was equal to 200 extra bins per week. This was accepted under strong protest and referred to the Regional Organiser by them and further meetings were made, but these occurred in 1970 and not in the year under review.

HOUSE REFUSE DISPOSAL

The whole of the town's house refuse is tipped at Swaithe on the site of some old beehive brick kilns.

It is far removed from any houses and has only one disadvantage, there is virtually no top soil and we are hard put to make a respectable looking tip of it.

We employ a tip control man with a small Bristol tracked vehicle for dealing with the refuse, and he occasionally does some work at the sewage disposal works which repays in some small measure for regular help given by the Engineer and Surveyor in providing us with labour when we are short-handed.

The Barnsley & District Joint Refuse Disposal Committee continued to have meetings of the technical officers who were fully exploring and considering the various methods of disposal prior to bringing in the Council representatives. The officers, one cleansing superintendent representing Barnsley C.B.C. and eight P.H.I.'s representing Cudworth, Darfield, Darton, Dodworth, Hoyland Nether, Royston, Wombwell and Worsbrough U.D.C.'s submitted an excellent progress report in December of the year and this was followed in 1970 by meetings of councillors and technical officers who together further considered the matter.

It was only necessary to record one tip fire during the year.

Four persons were prosecuted for sorting on the tip at Swaithe. The cases were dismissed in respect of two of the men and in the other two cases a fine of £1 and costs were imposed!

The Public Health Act clearly lays down that it is an offence to sort over and disturb refuse on a tip and whilst I can appreciate magistrates perhaps feeling that it is only a trivial offence, I think that they should realise the deeper implications. It is a dirty, filthy, unhealthy practice and these pickers often are the cause of tip fires. In addition, the Police are bound to feel that their efforts are just not worthwhile. As with many other things, one or two salutary lessons would, I am sure, help to reduce this objectionable practice considerably.

CARAVANS

There are no sites in the area which are licensed under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

CLEAN AIR

The Council have still not declared any part of their district to be a Smoke Control Area.

One application for "prior approval" was received during the year under Section 3(2) of the Clean Air Act 1956 and that was in respect of a coal-fired underfeed boiler installation at the Barrow Colliery pit-head baths. Both the plant and the proposed chimney height were approved.

It was found necessary to refer to the District Alkali Inspector the matter of excessive smoke emission from the coke ovens chimney at the privately owned coking plant in the area. He reported that he found two reasons for this, one mechanical and one due to the delivery of a consignment of wet fuel, both of which matters were put right.

We learned later in the year that it was intended to completely rebuild seventeen of the sixty two ovens at these works and that they would be completed in 1972.

There was another complaint in September of excessive grit emission. It was found that corrosion of the water spray pipes in the grit arresting chamber had taken place and consequently the grit was not being washed out of the flue gases. This was rectified and the nuisance abated.

The Clean Air Act 1968 came partly into force on the 1st April.

I think the two most important provisions of this Act so far as Worsbrough is concerned are those contained in Sections 1 and 8.

Section 1 deals with dark smoke emitted from industrial or trade premises other than from a chimney. This obviously covers the bus burning business at Blacker Hill, but we found that this was one of the Sections which did not become operative.

Section. 8 deals with the making of smoke control areas, which of course deals with domestic premises. This section gives the appropriate Minister power to direct a local authority to prepare and submit to him proposals for making and bringing into operation smoke control orders where he is satisfied that they have not exercised, or sufficiently exercised, those powers themselves.

Bus burning

This business at Blacker Hill is still going as strongly as ever.

We keep a watchful eye on the proceedings here and I think it is true to say that, considering its size, the amount of nuisance it inevitably gives rise to is not serious. As stated in the proceeding paragraph the section of the new Clean Air Act which could conceivably control such premises did not come into operation. This suggests to me that this problem is a national one and one which is not easy of solution or it would not have been necessary to postpone a piece of legislation which could have controlled it.

COLLIERY SPOILBANK

The one colliery spoilbank in the area has not given rise to any nuisance for many years now.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

No complaints were received of noise nuisance during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

At the end of the year there were 63 premises registered, a number which has remained constant for the past three years.

There had been change in the types of premises registered constituting five additions and five subtractions from the register.

The additions were one office and four retail shops and the subtractions were two retail shops, two offices and one warehouse.

427 visits were made to registered premises for the purpose of carrying out a 'general' inspection.

16 notices were served in respect of minor infringements of the Act.

One accident was reported during the year when a 19 years old girl cut her left thumb whilst cleaning the blade of a hand operated bacon slicing machine.

Table ARegistration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Office	1	11	12
Retail shops	4	36	38
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	2	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	14	14
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	63	67

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 427.

Table C

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	32
Retail shops	96
Wholesale departments, warehouses	3

Catering establishments open to the public	51
Canteens	2
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	184
Total males	55
Total females	129

ERADICATION OF BEDBUGS

Five houses were sprayed against bed bugs during the year with pybuthrin/DDT

OTHER PESTS

Thirty other complaints regarding other insect pests were received and assistance or advice for dealing with them given.

They were:-

Cockroaches	11
Silverfish	8
Wasps' nests	5
Ants	2
Spider mite	3
Merchant grain beetle	1
	<hr/>
	30
	<hr/>

SCRAP METAL DEALERS' ACT 1964

There were ten persons registered under the Act as compared with nine last year.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

There is only one person licensed to keep a pet shop in the area and that is in High Street, Worsbrough Dale.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

The main retailers of milk in the area are the Barnsley British Co-operative Society and Express Dairies Ltd.

There are two producers of farm bottled 'Untreated' milk in the urban district. One of them has a large 'closed' pedigree herd and bottles his milk on the farm and then sells it direct to the Co-op. The other has a small 'flying' herd, puts his milk into cartons and sells it direct to his customers.

Regular sampling of these two milks takes place and 21 samples were submitted for biological examination to the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield. All were negative.

It is not my practice to take many samples of pasteurised milks as I feel that these will be being sampled in many districts and especially in the district of origin. Six samples were taken and two samples of UHT milk also and all were found to be satisfactory.

Ice cream

There are fifty three premises registered under the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 for the sale of ice cream. All sell a pre-wrapped product.

Regular sampling is carried out, but again, as in pasteurised milk sampling, the number of samples has not been large. It seems to me a waste of the Public Health Laboratory's time if every local authority is sending in the same national product for examination, especially when it is a fact that the firms themselves have their own laboratories and enforce strict quality control.

Twenty eight samples of four manufacturers' ice cream were taken and all were placed in Grade 1 of the Ministry of Health's provisional grading table.

Meat

There are no slaughterhouses in the district, the Council having taken advantage of Section 4 of the Slaughterhouses Act 1954 and closed them by resolution under that Act at that time.

There are excellent facilities available at the adjoining Barnsley Abattoir where most of our meat is killed.

Food hygiene

One thousand one hundred and forty inspections of food premises have been carried out during the year and the standard on the whole is very good.

It was necessary to serve six notices requiring various matters to be put right under the Food Hygiene Regulations ranging from the restocking of first aid kits to redecorating the walls and ceilings of storage rooms.

No legal action was necessary.

Food poisoning

We had an outbreak of food poisoning when nineteen persons were taken ill after eating brisket sandwiches prepared at a public house.

Samples of the beef, and meat 'debris' from the bacon slicing machine at a nearby shop where the meat had been sliced, revealed the organism *Cl. welchii*, which indicated that the meat had not been either sufficiently cooked or allowed to cool properly.

Catering at this public house had been growing fairly rapidly and the facilities for preparing the food were not adequate. We had already met the Brewery Company's architect and plans had been approved for the complete reorganisation of the place. This incident was at least useful in expediting the work there and resulted in excellent premises being provided.

Food complaints

In September the Council took proceedings against a local shopkeeper for selling a bread loaf which the customer had found to contain a dead cockroach.

The loaf had been baked by a firm in one of the surrounding districts and they should have been the defendants in the case if the shopkeeper a widow, had taken the advice I gave her which was to plead warranty.

A fine of £5 and costs was imposed and the shopkeeper told me that it had cost her £45 to sell that bread.

Dirty milk bottle

A complaint was received about a dirty milk bottle in which milk had been delivered to a customer by the Barnsley British Co-operative Society.

The Council considered the case together with a letter from the Dairy Manager and decided to issue a warning rather than prosecute. The last time we had received a similar complaint against the Dairy had been in 1957 and I think the Council took the view that where the human element is involved, as it is in visual inspection of washed milk bottles, an occasional slip is inevitable.

Condemned food

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for various reasons.

- 1,217 packets of assorted frozen food.
- 1 x 3½ lb tin cooked ham.
- 2 x 4 lb 15 oz jars bilberries.
- 6 x 4 lb 15 oz jars Victoria plums.
- 6 x 4 lb tins pork luncheon meat.
- 1 x 5 lb Polish boiled ham.
- 2 x 12 oz packets pork & beef sausage.
- 30 lbs of raisins.
- 30 lbs of castor sugar.
- 37 lbs of salt.
- 15 assorted loaves of bread.
- 6 coconut slices.
- 6 lbs pork and egg pie.
- 11 teacakes.
- 24 breadcakes.
- 21 lbs potted meat.
- 1 lb polony.
- 3 lbs sausage.
- 2 cow heels.
- 52 assorted pork pies.
- 16 sausage rolls.
- 5 steak and kidney pies.
- 1 x 4 lb 15 oz jar golden plums.
- 6 x 4 lb 15 oz jars of gooseberries.
- 3 x 4 lb 15 oz jars red plums
- 3 x 2 lb 7 oz jar gooseberries.
- 14 lbs dried apricots.
- 7 lbs prunes.
- 21 lbs semolina.
- 7 lbs coconut.
- 7 lbs blancmange powder.

15½ lbs of flour.
 4 lbs of dates.
 14 lbs of currants.
 14 lbs of sultanas.
 10 lbs of raisins.
 1 lb of glucose.
 14 lbs of oatmeal.
 10 x 3 lb bags of self raising flour.
 2 lbs of candied peel.
 2 x 10 lb 12 oz frozen turkeys.
 1 x 11 lb frozen turkey.
 1 x 1 lb 12 oz tin of tomatoes.
 20 lbs of currants.
 1 x 10½ oz jar of gherkins.
 1 x 6 lb 8 oz tin of pineapple pulp.

HOUSING

New houses

20 houses were completed by the Council's direct labour force during the year.

The numbers of houses completed in the preceding five years were as follows:-

1964	-	38 dwellings
1965	-	35 dwellings
1966	-	28 dwellings
1967	-	10 dwellings
1968	-	40 dwellings

In addition, the number of houses built by private enterprise was 10.

Unfit houses

There were no houses in the district which were in need of dealing with as a clearance area.

Ten houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses. They were:-

5 and 7 Heptinstall Street.
 13 and 15 Chapel Street.
 15 West Street, Worsbrough Dale.
 7, 9, 10 and 14 Blacker Lane.

Nine of these were closed by agreement with their owners, and in the case of the remaining one, No. 15 West Street, Worsbrough Dale a Demolition Order was placed on the dwelling.

Certificates of Disrepair

No applications for a Certificate of Disrepair were received during the year.

Improvement Grants

Forty-seven applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year.

The number of applications received during the past five years are as follows:-

1964	-	41
1965	-	52
1966	-	61
1967	-	39
1968	-	48

House loans

Thirteen advances were made by the Council during the year to persons wishing to buy or build their own houses.

FACTORIES

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupi Prosecu
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	6	-	-

Premises	No. on Regis- ter	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
2. Factories not included in 1. in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	17	109	1	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	18	115	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases which prose- cution were instit- uted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Lack of cleanliness(S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (s.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	1	-

Part VII of the Act - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

There are 15 out-workers registered under the above Act.

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF
(as at 31st December 1969)

Divisional Medical Officer:

C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Departmental Medical Officer/
Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Post vacant since August, 1966

Departmental Medical Officer:

Post vacant since March, 1969

Part-time Departmental Medical Officer (half-time)

C. H. Merry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Part-time Departmental Medical Officer

(sessionally employed):

C. B. Ball, L.M.S.S.A.

Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. L. Burke

Dr. J. D. Byrne

Dr. D. J. Fairclough

Dr. H. W. Gothard

Dr. K. Mathers

Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell

Dr. S. S. Mahatme

Dr. A. G. Price

Dr. M. S. Scott

Dr. M. E. Tapissier

Dr. L. Taylor

Divisional Nursing Officer:

Miss. M. E. Pilling

Health Visitors:

Mrs. D. Dyson

Mrs. A. M. Harston

Miss. M. E. Lee

Mrs. B. McDonald

Mrs. D. M. Parry

Mrs. K. Rowe

*Mrs. A. T. Saunders

Mrs. C. Totty

Mrs. M. Tullie

Miss. D. Westerman

Mrs. A. M. Widdison

*Mrs. D. A. S. Wood

*Part-time

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. E. Allen

Miss. E. Durkin

Mrs. J. C. Greensmith

Mrs. D. Hodgson

Mrs. J. Masters

Midwives:

Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick
Miss. J. Hampton
Mrs. E. Harper
Mrs. B. Horsfield
Mrs. I. L. Jones

Mrs. M. T. Rochford
Miss A. C. Senior
Mrs. M. Walters
Mrs. A. Williams

Home Nurses:

Mrs. S. M. Bavister
Mrs. M. Bexon
Mrs. M. Buckley
Mrs. F. G. Cartwright
Miss. B. Chapman
Miss. N. C. Crofton
Mrs. E. Cross
Mrs. D. Greenfield

Mrs. P. E. Hall
Mrs. R. Hamshaw
Mrs. M. Jarvis
Mrs. M. McConnell
*Mrs. S. D. Newton
Mrs. B. Parker
Mrs. J. B. Seales

*Part-time

Mental Welfare Officers:

Mr. J. Armitage

Mr. T. Johnson

Speech Therapist:

Post vacant

Divisional Administrative Officer:

Mr. L. S. Wrigg

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1969 was 79,890, compared with 80,190 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 379 in 1969, compared with 555 in the previous year.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1969 was 1,305, compared with 1,422 in 1968. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 16.3 per 1,000, compared with 17.7 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 85 in 1969. This represents 6.5% of the total births, compared with 5.8% in 1968 and 4.9% in 1967.

Stillbirths

There were 22 stillbirths during the year, compared with 22 during 1968. This gives a stillbirth rate of 16.6, compared with 15.2 in 1968 and with 13.2 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 926, which was 59 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 11.6, as compared with 10.8 in 1968.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there was no death from this cause during the year. The maternal mortality rate for the Division was Nil, compared with 0.20 for the administrative County and 0.19 for England and Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1969	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Still- Birth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri- natal Mortality Rate
CUDWORTH	1,746	9,170	16.1	15.4	18.5	31.4	43.2
DARFIELD	2,018	7,250	17.8	13.9	21.0	14.3	35.0
DARTON	4,718	15,220	15.6	16.4	8.3	8.3	16.5
DODWORTH	1,857	4,400	20.1	14.5	-	10.9	-
ROYSTON	1,452	8,570	16.8	16.9	6.3	25.3	12.6
WOMBWELL	3,050	18,970	14.5	14.0	14.7	3.7	14.7
WORSBROUGH	3,420	16,310	14.1	12.3	35.2	20.2	46.9
DIVISION No. 25	19,061	79,890	16.3 (crude)	11.6 (crude)	16.6 (crude)	15.3	25.6
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY		1,786,280	17.1	12.6	13.5	18.9	23.7
ENGLAND AND WALES		not available	16.3	11.9	13.2	18.1	23.4

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS IN THE DIVISION

	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Under 4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	TOTAL
Congenital defects	4	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	6
Prematurity	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Respiratory distress syndrome	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Broncho-pneumonia and heart failure	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL	12	1	-	-	13	1	4	2	-	20

Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 20 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 13 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 17 and 12 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 15.3, compared with 12.0 for the previous year and with 18.1 for England and Wales.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that of the 12 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life, 5 of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages, and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. Prematurity was associated with no less than 7 deaths in the neo-natal period, demonstrating the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 20 babies who died under one year of age, 19 were born in hospital and one at home. It is also of interest to note that numerically the commonest cause of death in the first week of life was congenital defects, which at the present moment we are unable to prevent to any great extent. These deaths accounted for almost one third of the recorded infant deaths in the division.

The illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = 11.8 for the division.

Smallpox Vaccination

Some 739 persons under 16 years of age were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, including 26 re-vaccinations, which represents an increase of 168, compared with 1968. Every effort is made to encourage parents to have their children vaccinated against smallpox during the second year of life. This is the optimum time to perform primary vaccination and reactions tend to be minimal.

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis Immunisation Pre-school Children

On 1st January 1968, the West Riding County Council introduced a computer scheme of immunisation into the Division following successful pilot schemes in the High Green and Keighley Divisions.

The effect of the scheme has been to centralise records of immunisation procedures from the whole County area and, therefore, records of immunisation performed in the Division are now recorded on magnetic tape in Wakefield. Local records are no longer available and it is now impossible to present local district statistics as was usual in the past. The scheme on the whole worked quite smoothly and immunisation against these diseases has been maintained at a satisfactory high level. Evidence now shows that the introduction of a computer scheme of this nature will increase the overall immunisation rate for a district by approximately ten per cent. This is probably due to the fact that appointments for immunisation are made automatically at the appropriate time to every child in the area where consent for immunisation has been given by the parent of the child. Parents are also allowed the choice of local clinic or family doctor.

Measles Immunisation

The measles immunisation scheme proceeded smoothly with a good acceptance rate until April, 1969, when the Department of Health and Social Security advised that the vaccine in use at the time should be withdrawn, following a report of possible complications arising out of the use of this particular batch of vaccine. As a result of this, the scheme was temporarily suspended until later on in the year when it was possible to obtain a proven safe vaccine. The table below shows that only 404 children received measles vaccine during 1969, compared with 1,353 during 1968.

Measles Immunisation 1969

	Year of Birth					Others under 16 years	TOTAL
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
Number Immunised	1	76	160	62	105	-	404

Tetanus Immunisation

Schoolchildren - Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1969. Rather fewer children were immunised with primary doses but considerably more booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1969 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunisation in the school child, in order to avoid the use of anti-serum in case of injury. More children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

Tetanus Immunisation

	Primary	Booster
No. immunised during 1968	1,320	1,623
No. immunised during 1969	825	2,172

Poliomyelitis

During the year 940 children were vaccinated with three doses of oral vaccine, 522 less than were vaccinated during 1968, but 2,426 booster doses were given. I am pleased to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

	Year of Birth					Others under 16 years	TOTAL
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
Primary Course of Oral (3 doses)	29	641	45	14	119	92	940
Booster (4th dose)		All age groups eligible					2,426

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection fell by about one third during the year to a total of 1,921. The method of "selective" medical inspection continued in the case of children attending junior and senior schools in the Division. This scheme is intended to replace the old system of routine inspection whereby every child was submitted for medical inspection by the school doctor. Essentially, the children are selected for examination by questionnaire and teacher referral. At present the scheme is working well and helps to save doctor's time and allows a more detailed study of the children who are selected for examination. Shortage of medical staff continued throughout the year and added to the difficulties of provided a complete school health service capable of dealing with educational and health problems presented to it.

In March, Dr. A. M. Gill, who was full-time Departmental Medical Officer, left the service and since then it has not been possible to appoint a full-time Medical Officer in the Department, apart from the Divisional Medical Officer. The essential clinical work has been carried on by utilising the services of a part-time Medical Officer, together with sessional help from general practitioners in the area. It follows that the Divisional Medical Officer has had no deputy to act on his behalf during the year, either in respect of County Council duties or the County District Council duties.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

Defect	Periodic Inspections	Special Inspections
Eye	58	13
Ear, Nose and Throat	41	23
Heart	6	2
Lungs	3	-

Defects	Periodic Inspections	Special Inspections
Orthopaedic	8	7
OTHER	33	45

SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Cudworth	108	-	63	12
Darfield	64	-	7	-
Darton	125	-	104	55
Dodworth	50	-	6	2
Royston	115	-	11	58
Wombwell	196	-	7	5
Worsbrough	149	-	65	24
Other areas	39	-	41	39
TOTAL	846	Nil	304	195

B.C.G. Vaccination

Routine Mantoux testing and B.C.G. Vaccination continued during 1969. A total of 898 children entering Senior Schools in the division were vaccinated against Tuberculosis. A table showing the results of the vaccination scheme is shown.

B.C.G. Vaccination 1969

District	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number found to be negative	Number vaccinated
Cudworth	95	6	6.3	87	87
Darfield	83	2	2.4	76	76
Darton	140	2	1.4	134	134
Dodworth	37	2	5.4	33	33
Royston	95	3	3.2	89	89
Wombwell	206	13	6.3	178	178
Worsbrough	213	14	6.5	190	190
Barnsley Girls' High School	121	6	4.9	111	111
TOTAL	990	48	5.0	898	898
TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME	65	-	Nil	65	126

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives fell to 337, compared with 437 in the previous year. There were 990 institutional confinements, compared with 993 in 1968. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 69.8% to 74.4% in 1969. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 76%. The year showed a very significant trend towards institutional confinements and a corresponding fall in the number of home confinements.

This trend compares with other areas in the Administrative County. Recruitment of midwives to replace losses by retirement and other reasons proved to be difficult throughout the year.

	<u>No. of cases</u>
Pethidine	56
Trilene alone	100
Trilene and Pethidine	<u>102</u>
TOTAL	258
	<u> </u>

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was a decrease in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and the number of attendances fell also. The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics. Attendances at relaxation and mothercraft classes fell by 29%. Staffing difficulties may in part have accounted for this reduction due to the fact that available staff had to devote most of their time to ante-natal clinics, confinements and post-natal care of the patients under their care.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a decrease. During 1969, 36,826 attendances were made showing a decrease of approximately 3.6% over the previous year. The attendances, however, clearly indicate that good use is being made of the clinic facilities available in the area. The tendency continued during the year for general practitioners to conduct their own Child Welfare Clinics in either County clinics or their own premises. Attached nursing staff were made available to help with this work. At Worsbrough the general practitioners conducted their own Child Welfare sessions at the County clinic, the official County clinic being held on one half-day only. An attempt was made to concentrate on more specialised work at this clinic in the form of routine developmental assessments of pre-school children. This change in child welfare clinic organisation could explain the apparent fall in attendances mentioned earlier at the official County sessions.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

Clinic	NUMBER OF WOMEN ATTENDING ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	By Hospital Booked Patients	By Domiciliary Booked Patients
CUDWORTH	86	58	498	58	94	46
DARFIELD	-	-	-	-	203	120
DARTON	-	-	-	-	153	63
GAWBER	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROYSTON	91	47	540	47	154	140
WOMBWELL	-	-	-	-	364	176
WORSBROUGH	-	-	-	-	177	4
TOTALS	177	105	1,038	105	1,145	549

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES
DURING 1969

District	Total number of children attending	Number of attendances
Cudworth	509	4,227
Darfield	412	3,621
Darton	457	3,520
Staincross	260	2,313
Gawber	155	1,039
Dodworth	382	2,660
Royston	592	5,601
Wombwell	710	7,032
Jump	131	1,742
Worsbrough	316	1,348
Birdwell	208	2,008
Blacker Hill	212	1,715
TOTAL	4,344	36,826

Health Visiting

The table below shows the number of first visits made by the Health Visitors in 1969. Other visits made are no longer recorded and the information is, therefore, no longer available for statistical purposes.

HEALTH VISITING CARRIED OUT IN 1969

	First Visits
Visits to children born in 1969	1,200
Visits to children born in 1968	1,592
Visits to children born in 1964-1967	2,573
TOTAL Visits to children under 5 years	5,365
Geriatric other than for domestic help	619
Other visits including Tuberculosis	2,114
TOTAL VISITS	8,098

Health Visiting and Home Nursing Attachment Scheme

The scheme of attachment of Health Visitors and Home Nurses to general practitioners was continued during the year. In principle the scheme allows the attached nurse to work with a general practitioner as a "team" in a practice rather than a geographical area as in the past. The scheme has been well accepted by the general practitioners and the attached staff. On the health visiting side, difficulty in recruitment of qualified Health Visitors has caused some administrative problems in running the scheme, but it is evident already that liaison and co-operation with the general practitioners has improved in all areas.

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,270 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, 1,269 of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. The one case of Phenylketonuria which was discovered in early infancy was referred to the Paediatrician with the co-operation of the general practitioner.

Treatment with special diet was commenced immediately and frequent assessments showed that the baby was developing perfectly normally.

Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique no less than 20 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation; thereby qualifying for early treatment of the condition.

Routine Hearing Tests in Infants

A computer scheme which was introduced into the Division in March, 1968, continued during 1969. The scheme enabled the Health Visiting staff to perform simple routine hearing tests on all young babies between the ages of six and nine months. The purpose of the scheme is to detect serious loss of hearing as soon as possible, preferably before speech has been acquired. Appointments are made automatically by the computer and the information provided by the tests is recorded centrally. Follow-up appointments when indicated are also arranged.

WOMEN'S SCREENING CLINIC

The screening clinic which commenced early in 1968, continued during the year and was transferred to much more suitable premises owned by the Family Planning Association at 31 Queens Road, Barnsley. During the year 965 women attended, compared with 803 women in 1968. Sessions were held twice weekly on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings by appointment. The results of the screening clinic for 1969 are shown below:

Women's Screening Clinic 1969

Total attendances	1,063
Patients seen	965
Re-calls	98

Abnormalities detected

a. malignant disease: cancer of the uterine cervix (7)
cancer of the body of the uterus (4)
breast abnormalities-
(suspected malignant) (3)

b. disease of the uterine cervix:

erosion (22)
polyp (16)
friability of cervix (2)
cervical discharge (1)

c. diseases of the uterus:

bulky uterus (9)
fibroids (9)
prolapse (2)
metrorrhagia (1)

d. genital infections:

trichomonas (3)
pruritis vulvae (5)

e. other diseases and abnormalities

hypertension (26)
obesity (11)
glycosuria (1)
hernia (1)
depression (1)
insomnia (1)

The clinic proved to be very popular with the women and the results show the undoubted value of screening procedures in women. No less than 11 cases of early cancer of the uterus were detected during the year and the patients were referred to the Consultant Gynaecologist for treatment, with the co-operation of the general practitioner. This technique is proving to be an important preventive measure in the reduction of cancer mortality from malignant disease of the uterus.

Home Nursing Service

There was an increase in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 51,670 visits were made, compared with 48,156 in the previous year. Attachment of nursing staff to general practitioners means that it is no longer possible to breakdown work into areas.

Analysis of work is still possible in clinical varieties and is shown below. The increase in visits was in the main to geriatric medical cases.

HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1969

Total number of cases	1,632
No. of cases who were over 65 years of age	901

VISITS MADE

Medical	41,461
Surgical	9,329
Infectious disease	71
Tuberculosis	721
Maternal complications	64
Other cases	<u>24</u>
TOTAL	<u>51,670</u>

Geriatric Services

Excellent liaison was maintained with the Consultant Geriatrician in the form of weekly meetings at the Mount Vernon Hospital attended by the Divisional Medical Officer, Divisional Nursing Officer and a member of the Staff of the West Riding Welfare Department, together with the Consultant Geriatrician, Dr. P. M. Ramaswami, and the hospital social worker. Discussions took place both with regard to the admission and discharge of geriatric patients with mutual benefit.

Day and Night Nursing Services

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. No cases required help during 1969.

Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year showed an increase of approximately 17%, I feel that it is important that we should encourage patients to make every effort to visit the chiropodist at his clinic or surgery rather than rely on domiciliary treatment, not only is domiciliary treatment much more expensive to provide but it is felt that old people would generally benefit by the social contacts made whilst attending the clinic.

There was, however, an increase of 27% in the number receiving domiciliary treatment.

Domiciliary Chiropody

District	No. of patients	
	1969	1968
Cudworth	52	38
Darfield	77	77
Darton	231	165
Dodworth	51	65
Royston	106	112
Wombwell	143	57
Worsbrough	253	204
TOTALS	913	718

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues made are indicated below:

	<u>No. of issues</u>
Bedding - blankets	18
pillows	16
pillow-cases	14
sheets	40
Bed Cradles	55
Bed Pans	210
Bed Rests	116

Bedsteads with poles	16
Bedsteads other	11
Commodes	72
Cushions Dunlopillo	8
Mattresses	51
Pressure Rings	99
Rubber Sheets	223
Walking Aids inc. crutches	111
Wheel Chairs - Adult	56
- Junior	1
Adult Cot	1
Fracture Boards	7
Electric Suction Pump	1
Hydraulic Hoists	2

There was once again a trend during the year to receive requests for more sophisticated types of equipment than was the case in the past.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. The number of households assisted during the year remained at 1,078, while the number of hours expended fell by just over 3.2%. An increased demand for the service is inevitable in view of the fact that the proportion of elderly infirm in the general population increases slightly year by year. Increasing family mobility can result in the elderly having no relatives who live nearby to help them and indeed, in some cases, relatives who do live in close proximity are unwilling to help their elderly parents. These latter cases are always the more distressing and produce an increasing demand on the service. Working in heavy industries and in particular mining, seems to produce early invalidation and infirmity in the retired male age group, this in turn can produce a demand for the service. Recently there has been a welcome tendency to rehabilitation and early discharge in the case of geriatric patients. Cases of this nature on discharge often require substantial assistance in the form of domestic help.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Area	No. of sess- ions held	NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			
		Pen- sioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pens:
CUDWORTH	55	140	1	-	2
DARFIELD	108	196	8	-	9
DARTON	141	220	4	1	1,0
DODWORTH	98	167	3	-	7
ROYSTON	138	241	1	1	1,0
WOMBWELL	194	392	17	-	1,4
WORSBROUGH	265	393	6	7	2,4
DIVISIONAL TOTALS	999	1,749	40	9	8,1

TREATMENTS CARRIED CLINIC OR SURGERY		NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME		NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME	
Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pen- sioners	Physically Handicapped	Pen- sioners	Physically Handicapped
3	-	52	-	173	-
34	-	73	4	328	45
4	2	224	7	1,044	41
11	-	51	-	230	-
1	1	104	2	1,043	11
75	-	143	-	579	-
21	15	249	4	1,270	24
149	18	896	17	4,667	121

Category	No. of Cases			Hours employed
	From previous year	New Cases	TOTAL	
Over 65 years	798	186	984	137,388
Under 65 years:				
Chronic Sick	62	15	77	12,996
Mentally Disordered	2	-	2	466
Maternity	-	5	5	231
Others	9	1	10	2,620
TOTAL	871	207	1,078	153,701

Health Education

Health education has continued steadily throughout the year, though the division is still handicapped by the lack of sufficient trained health visitors. Accidents by poisoning in the 0 - 5 years age range still gives rise to great concern. Greater efforts must be made by parents and those who have children in their care, to keep dangerous tablets and liquids under lock and key. Approaches by Parent-Teacher Associations for talks by health visitors have been made and staff have been pleased to help whenever possible. The divisional staff is very willing to help any organisation, in giving talks about preventive medicine.

Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948 Amended by the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, Section 60

The above legislation was introduced early in the year. It was necessary to register all child minders in the area and registration was also required for sessional-day care and full-day care.

Details of registration were as follows:

- (a) Number of child minders registered during 1969 1
- (b) Number of sessional-day care premises registered during 1969 1
- (c) Number of full-day care premises registered during 1969 -

Numbers refused registration under (a), (b) and (c) Nil

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Mental Sub-Normality

Distribution of Mentally Handicapped

	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL
	Over 16 yrs	Under 16 yrs	Over 16 yrs	Under 16 yrs	
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1969	113	34	106	40	293
No. attending Training Centre	32	16	34	26	108
No. resident in Hostels	2	-	1	-	3
No. working or assisting in the home	65	20	78	-	163
No. refused Training Centre place	12	1	-	6	19
During the year 14 sub-normal cases were admitted for short-stay care.					

Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-Normal Patients

Training facilities continued at the Wombwell Comprehensive Training Centre at Wombwell. The essential basic training in the Junior Wing continued under Mrs. E. Large, the Centre Supervisor, and the policy of taking children under the age of five years continued to be successful. Contract work continued for County Supplies Department in the Adult Wing and during the year a gradual expansion of work and variety of jobs occurred.

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre opened in January, 1968, continued to provide facilities to cater for up to twelve severely handicapped patients who are unable to attend the Training Centre. The Parent-Teachers' Association continued to do valuable work. Fund raising activities were successful and social events, outings and games were organised. The members of the Association are to be congratulated for the help they gave in making the social events such a success.

During the year static physical education equipment was installed at the Training Centre from the funds of the Centre Parent-Teachers' Association. Various gifts which were given to the Association by voluntary bodies during the year were very much appreciated.

B Psychiatric Service

Throughout the year good liaison was maintained between the Mental Welfare Officers, the general practitioners in the Division and the Hospital Psychiatric Out-Patient Department.

There were 109 admissions to mental hospitals during the year:

Classification of Admissions

	No. of Patients
Informal - Section 5	69
Emergency - Section 29	27

	No. of Patients
Observation - Section 25	10
Treatment - Section 26	3
TOTAL	109

C. After-Care

67 new patients were added to the register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officers. This is a rise of 37 cases.

